Catawba Journal.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1825. [NO. 21.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Books.

THE following valuable BOOKS are for sale at this office, at reduced prices:

American State Papers, 10 vols.; Gillie's History of Greece, 3 do; Marshall's Life of Washington, 5 do; Bigland's View of the World, 5 do; Ferguson's Roman Republic, 3 do; Hallam's Middle Ages, 4 do; Fox's Historical Work; Bolingbroke on History; Europe from 1802 to 1815; History of North-Carolina, 2 vols.; Memoirs of William Pitt, 2 do; Court and Cabinet of James I. by Miss Aikin, 2 do; Beaujour's Sketches of the U. States; Chateaubriand's Travels; Park's do; Travels of Ali Bey, 2 vols.; McKenzie's Voyages; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols.; Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 do; Life of Mary, Queen of Scotts, 2 vols.; Madam Campan's Memoirs of Mary Antoinette; Memoirs of Marchioness de Laroche Jacqueline; Biographical Sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of letters; Capt. Tuckey's Expedition to Africa; O'Riley's Greenland; Capt. Porter's Journal; Journal of Las Cases, 8 vols.; Napoleon in Exile, 2 vols.; Life of Patrick Henry; Life of Fulton; Life of Fennel; Memoirs of Napoleon; Nichol's Recollections; Herriott's Struggles; do Travels, 2 vols.; Life of Cowper, 2 vols.; Raffle's Tour; Ten Years' Exile; Resources of the Britiah Empire; Pitkin's Statistics of the United States; Military and Naval Letters; Delaplaine's Repository, 2 Nos.; Police of the City of London; do of the Thames; Emporium of Arts and Sciences; British Poets, elegantly bound, 25 vols.; British Prose Writers, 8 vols.; 38 Nos. Percy Anecdotes; Clarkson on the Slave Trade, 2 vols.; Conversations on Political Economy; Erskine's Speeches, 2 vols.; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2 do; Life of Calvin; do of Knox; Bishop Taylor's Sermons, 3 vols.; Chalmer's do; Chalmer's Commercial Discourses; Christian Morals; Masonic Minstrel; Freemason's Magazine; Pioneers; Echo; Baltimore Conspiracy; Mayo's Mythology; Wilson on Grammar; Art of prolonging life; Cobbet's Year's residence in America; Maternal Solicitude; Sporting Anecdotes; Cæsar Delphini; Horace Delphini; Bell's Letters concerning the disease of the Urethra; Loves of the Angels, Tom Quib's Memorial, No Fiction, 2 vols. Velvet Cushion, The Privateer, 2 vols. Anastasius, Death bed Confessions of Lady Guernsey, Seventy-Six, Bannockburn, Peveril of the Peak, King of the Peak, Castles in the Air, Pen Owen, Sir Andrew Wilie, The Antiquary, Fortunes of Nigel, Quentin Durward, The Entail, Koningsmarke, or a Tale of the New World, Tales of the Manor, Justinia, St. Ronan's Well, Spectre of the Forest, Pirate, Logan, Kenilworth, The Cavalier, The Wilderness, Tales of My Landlord, The Abbot, &c. &c.

Also, English, Dutch, and Opaque dressed Quills, of a superior quality, Blank Cards, large and small, &c. &c.

The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

Wild Medley,

(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morrows, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of *ten dollars* the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—*six dollars* the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—*fifteen dollars* to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parted with, the money to become due the same as though she had not been parted with.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

DESCRIPTION.

WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful *white*, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensacola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Fearnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ranger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

☞ Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of forage, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasturage.

E. JENNINGS.

York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, certify that *Wild Medley* has stood two seasons in Charlotte;—we consider him a horse of superior form, both as to muscular power and elegance, and as a foal getter, surpassed by none in our knowledge. His colts are generally large and uncommonly elegant.

Samuel Henderson, *William Smith*,
D. R. Dunlap, Capt. *J. Anderson*,
Thomas G. Polk, *John Gallant*, Esq.
Thomas B. Smartt, *J. Smith*.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - -	is $500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach) -	is 300
1	do	$250 (Gig) - -	is 250
1	do	$180 (do.) - -	is 180
1	do	$130 (do.) - -	is 130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads) -	is 40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) -	is 30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) -	is 60
10	do	$5 (Hats) - -	is 50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand) -	is 4
1	do	$3 (do) - -	is 3
20	do	$3 (do) - -	is 60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - -	is 600
43	1do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - -	is 431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, near Chesterville, S. C. a dark bay Mare, blind in the right eye; also, saddle and bridle, and his saddle-bags, containing all his clothes, money, papers, &c. The horse, &c. were stolen by a man named John Jones, considerably advanced in years, grey-headed, thin visage, five feet seven or eight inches in height. This man had travelled with me from Augusta; and being on foot, I often permitted him to ride, while I walked. When near Chesterfield. S. C. on Thursday, the 3d instant, and near dark, I dismounted and let him take my horse and ride into the village, and having proceeded some distance ahead of him, he turned into the woods, rode off, and I have not since been able to catch him, or to obtain any information of the course he has taken.—Whoever will apprehend said thief, lodge him in jail, secure my property, and give information to me in Salisbury, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars; or ten dollars for either the horse or thief.

JAMES CAVENDER.

Feb. 5, 1825.—3t21

☞ Papers south and west of this, by giving the above one or two insertions, may contribute to the apprehension of an ungrateful villain.

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

NOTICE.—I request all Merchants not to deliver to any of my servants goods, without an order from me. SAM'L HENDERSON.

Feb. 4, 1825.—3t22

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

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DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. } Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m21.—price adv. $4.

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from this county, desires all persons indebted to him to close their accounts, on or before the February court in this place.

The books and papers will remain in the hands of Doctor D. T. Caldwell, who is authorised to make settlements, &c.

ROBT. M'KENZIE.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1825.—3t21

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified to call and settle, between this and the first of April, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. G. TORRENCE.

February 8, 1825.—3t22

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

POLITICAL.

MR. CLAY.

The determination of this gentleman to support Mr. Adams, has produced no small excitement at Washington; and the calm which previously prevailed in the political world, has been succeeded by a violent commotion. Mr. Clay has been rudely assailed, and even threats are thrown out of a resort to force—the people are called on, in language by no means equivocal, to "right themselves," and to "shake Artaxerxes' throne to its centre!" But this is all froth and foam, and will have no effect on the people. If they have been wronged, they will "right themselves;" but it will be in a constitutional way. These violent spirits are not the people, nor do they speak the sentiments, nor have they the confidence of the people; all their exertions, therefore, to produce confusion, will be unavailing. No matter which of the candidates may be elected; he will be chosen in the manner pointed out by the constitution; and the people will readily submit to laws which they themselves have imposed. As to Mr. Clay, the people are too well acquainted with his character, his manly independence, and high sense of honor, to believe that he has acted from unworthy or dishonorable motives; and we do not believe they will countenance the violence and abuse with which he is assailed, for exercising fearlessly and independently his right of choice—a right which is the birth-right of the humblest as well as of the most exalted citizen.

In order to make our readers acquainted with the transactions at Washington, after the course which Mr. Clay and his friends would pursue had been made known, we publish the following articles:

From the National Intelligencer.

A CARD.

I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election.—The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor.

H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

ANOTHER CARD.

George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay:" in the mean time, Geo. Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

After the usual business of the morning was transacted, the Speaker, (Mr. Clay,) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, while he asked its attention to a subject in which he felt himself deeply concerned.

A note had appeared this morning, in the National Intelligencer, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this House, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted, as his own, a previous letter published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential Election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitles them to your attention. It might, indeed, be worthy of consideration, whether the character and dignity of the House itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For, if they were true—if he were capable and base enough to betray the solemn trust which the constitution has confided to him—if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromit the highest interests of his country, the House would be scandalized by his contianing to occupy the chair with which he had been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion. Without, however, presuming to indicate what the House might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing in the relations to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied; and if innocent, that here his character and conduct might be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges.—Emanating from the source which they did, this was the *only* notice which he could take of them. If the House should think proper to raise a committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the House would be adopted to appoint the committee.

On the conclusion of his address to the House, the Speaker left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Forsyth, of Ga. then moved that the communication which had been just made to the House by the Speaker be entered on the journals; that a select committee be appointed to investigate the business, and that that committee be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Kremer, of Penn. rose to express his entire acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker. He was not disposed to shrink from the consequences of his communication. He wished the inquiry to be made; and he was prepared to meet it, let the stroke fall where it may.

After a short debate, the further consideration of the motion for a committee was postponed until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to appoint a Committee of Investigation. After a long and animated debate, in the course of which motions were made to amend, to postpone indefinitely, and to adjourn, the committee was finally ordered, by a vote of 125 to 69.

Extract from Washington, Jan. 27.

"What I wrote to you last as rumor, has been converted into certainty: Mr. Clay and all his friends have formally gone over to the Adams standard. The knowledge of this event has produced a strong sensation throughout all the political circles, and given intensity to the contest. The Jackson interest begin to bestir themselves, and advances are made between the General and the Secretary of the Treasury,—thus will personal and long cherished hatred, bow itself to the mandates of ambition. The Hall of Representatives resembled a bee-hive, when the bees are preparing to swarm, the next morning after the Clay movement was known; the hum of voices conversing in an under tone was like the sound of the ocean before a gathering storm. All the avenues and sofas were filled with groups, telling or inquiring the news, and calculating the consequences. Some say all doubt is now over; others still predict a long struggle. It is curious to observe the new grouping of faces: men who were seldom seen together, are now arm-in-arm, or busily whispering over letters, or newspaper articles. Mr. Clay appears cheerful, talks much, and has the air of a man relieved from a burden. Mr. Crawford came this morning to the Hall, and remained there for more than an hour. He looks better than was expected by any one, and though there is a slight appearance of defect about his sight, and his step is not firm and elastic, he appears in perfect health. His friends flocked about him, and there was a great shaking of hands. He conversed constantly, and, though grave, appeared animated by the interview. Mr. Clay came up to him and talked for some time."

National Legislature.

18TH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1.—Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the message of the President of the United States on the subject was referred, reported a bill "for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

The Senate then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies; the motion to strike out the third section, (which authorises a blockade of the ports of Cuba, under certain circumstances,) being still pending.

After considerable debate, the question on striking out said section was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 37, nays 10.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then offered the following, as a substitute for the section just stricken out:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no armed vessel of the United States, authorized and employed for the suppression of piracy, shall be engaged or employed in the transportation of specie, or any other article of freight, unless especially designated therefor by the President of the United States.

Before the question was taken on this amendment, Mr. Van Buren moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

Resolved, That the bill "for the suppression of Piracy in the West Indies," be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report amendments thereto, giving power to the President, on its being satisfactorily proved to him that any of the pirates mentioned in the said act, find refuge in any of the cities or ports of the said island of Cuba, or other Islands mentioned in the same bill, and that the local governments of the said Islands, on being requested so to do, neglect or refuse to aid in the apprehension, prosecution and conviction of such pirates, to give authority to the crews of the armed vessels of the United States, under such instructions as may be given them, to land on the said islands, in search of pirates, and there to subdue, vanquish and capture them, and bring them to the United States for trial and adjudication, as the said instructions of the President of the Unised States may prescribe: and further, to authorise reprisals on the commerce and property of the inhabitants of the said islands.

The proposed amendment and instructions were ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.—The Senate again took up the bill for the suppression of Piracy.

The amendment moved yesterday by Mr. Van Buren, was for the present withdrawn by that gentleman.

The amendment of Mr. Holmes then came on—a long debate ensued upon it; but it was finally rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1.—The House then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825. The bill, after undergoing several amendments, was reported to the House by the committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill "making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year 1825;" which was amended, by the addition of a clause appropriating, for the expense of surveys, &c. made under the act to provide for internal improvements, $28,567, and then ordered to a third reading.

The same committee then took up the bill "making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1825."

Mr. Cocke moved to reduce the amount of the appropriation for contingent expenses of the navy, from $200,000 to $195,000.

The motion was resisted by Mr. McLane, who declared himself ready to prove, by documentary evidence, that the whole amount had been devoted to the objects designated by law, and to those only, and that, instead of being too great, it was, in fact, too small, to meet the necessities of the service.

The motion of Mr. Cocke was lost.

The contingent fund (for officers' transportation, &c.) which had, but last year, been reduced from 14,000 to 9,000 dollars, was again raised to its former amount, and the 5,000 in arrears for the last year, was provided for by a distinct item of appropriation.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill, which, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.—On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed by the House in choosing a President of the United States.

The report was read through, and then the rules were read and considered separately. On the first rule some conversation took place between Mr. Basset, of Va. and Mr. Wright, the chairman of the select committee. No alteration, however, was made in the rule.

The second rule was then read, and no objections were made to it.

The third rule was read as follows:

3d. The dooos of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting except against members of the Senate and the officers of the House; *and the galleries shall be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one State.*

Mr. Ingham of P. moved to strike out the words in *Italics*. He would rather have the rule made absolute at once, than dependent on the delegation of one State. Mr. McLane of Del. spoke in favor of clearing the galleries altogether. Mr. Buchanan of P. was for throwing the galleries open, and supported the amendment. Mr. Livermore of N. H. thought the present rule was sufficient; to clear the galleries whenever the House thought proper. Mr. Webster approved of the rule as reported by the committee. Mr. Wright of O. was of the same opinion. Mr. Ross of O. was opposed to closing the doors. Mr. Hamilton of S. C. spoke at large on the same side. The debate was protracted—finally, Mr. McDuffie of S. C. observed, that as, in the course of the debate, principles had been advanced, against which he must protest, and against which he intended to vote, he was desirous of giving the subject some discussion, which the lateness of the hour would not, at present, admit him to do. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The question on rising was put accordingly, and carried, Ayes 89—Noes 71. So the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had appointed a joint committee for the purpose of counting the votes of President, and requesting the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the House; and the resolution for this purpose was agreed to by the House.

THE SPEAKER'S APPEAL.

[See first page of the Journal.]

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.—On motion of Mr. Condict, of N. J. the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Forsyth to refer the communication of the Speaker to a select committee.

Mr. Archer of Va. although laboring under a severe indisposition, felt himself urged to say a few words on the subject before the committee. No member was ever more disposed than himself to vindicate the dignity of the House, or to allow an opportunity for a member to be heard in his defence against charges which implicate his honor and integrity. But he did not consider the presiding officer of the House to be in that predicament; and he asked the House if it would lend its santion to proceedings like those on which it was now called to enter; and appoint a committee to investigate charges which came before them on the authority of vague rumor, and through the channel of a public newspaper. Did such a course comport with the dignity of the House? Did it not involve implications against the Speaker which were not warranted? What are the objects of the inquiry? They are peculiar. The accusation on which we are called to decide is extra-official. Let gentlemen refer to the paper, and say whether the charges are susceptible of any proof? The writer of the letter in the newspaper refers only to rumors. Does he make any specific charge against the Speaker? Does he accuse him of any malfeasance? No. He speaks of a number of gentlemen. Does he charge any thing against the Speaker, which, if proved, could excite the indignation of the House? He saw nothing in the publication which could induce such a result. He thought gentlemen could not have adverted to the newspaper. The only part of the publication which could excite any inquiry is mere matter of report, relating to something which has been whispered here. What is the predicament, then, in which the House is placed? If the charges should be true—which he could never bring himself to admit, except for the sake of argument, what could the committee do? They could only make their report to the House, and the House might concur in it. But if true—if the Speaker should be guilty of every corruption, the House could not convict him. If, then, there could not be any ultimate procedure, this proceeding would amount to nothing more than a solemn mockery, to which he would never consent to lend himself. But even admitting that the House ought to go into the inquiry—when ought it to take place? Why, after the act has been consummated, and not before. What does the charge amount to? Does it accuse the Speaker of having betrayed his country? Does it charge him with having accepted a bribe? No: it intimates merely that he means to do so. When we can obtain the proof that he has done so, then, if the matter is one with which the House should interfere, it is time for inquiry. Suppose it should be proved that he designed it—suppose the committee should report that he had such intention, and did contemplate such gross abandonment of his duty, could the House pass any other sentence upon him than that of ineffable contempt for his corruption and his folly? We must have to wait until the act is perpetrated; for then, and then only, would it be before us in a form which would enable the House to interfere; then proceedings might be instituted, and the Speaker, if found guilty, might be subjected to punishment. But, at present, he hoped the House would refuse to go into the investigation.

Mr. Archer was succeeded by Mr. Wood, who took the same side of the question.

Mr. Forsyth, of Geo. said the communication was made to the House yesterday. The object of his present motion was to refer this communication to a committee. If that committee should report to the House, that this is a matter which requires its interposition, the House could either reject, or accede to, the report. He knew of no other course which could be adopted. We have before us only the communication from the Speaker. It is true, there have been publications of cards in the newspapers, but we have no evidence that these are the productions referred to by the Speaker. They are not before the House in any official form. It is impossible that we can know what the charges are until we have examined them. It is imputed to him that he has acted most corruptly. The committee will enter into inquiries. They will interrogate the accuser, whether he meant to charge the presiding officer with making corrupt bargains. If he answers "Yes"—what is the course to be pursued? Will any gentleman say this is not a serious charge, and one which the House is competent to punish? Would the member of the House permit one, who, either in his character of legislator or elector, was guilty of corrupt bargaining, any longer to pollute the floor?

There seems to exist a difficulty in determining between the intention and the act. But a corrupt bargain is stated to have been made; and, on proof of the fact, the constitution has given to the House the power of expulsion. There can arise no discussion as to the deserts of an individual against whom such charge can be made good. Any member, operated upon by rumors, or influenced by feelings of jealousy, may charge another with corrupt practices, and it is competent to the House to punish, by reprimand or by expulsion. The only course for a man of honor and respectability, in such circumstances, is to appeal to the House. This is the place where the examination should take place, and the sentence be awarded. He cannot enter into a newspaper contest, without provoking public derision. He is considered as degrading himself when he enters into that arena. It is so customary to view paragraphs in the newspapers as either electioneering tricks, or time-serving squibs, that no high-minded man can enter into a contest of that nature, without injury to himself. That press which we have heard cried up as the palladium and boast of liberty, is no longer the support of innocence, nor even the scourge of guilt. What is the alternative, then, which is left to the upright man?—He must throw himself on the judgment of his peers. As to the power which exists in this House to act in such cases, there can be no question whatsoever. There can be no question as to its power to appoint a committee. The only question is—Does this matter require the interference of the House? The crime, indeed, has not been consummated. He would put a case to the consideration of the House.

Suppose an individual presents a demand against the United States for a considerable sum of money. He discovers a person who has great weight and influence; and, with a view to insure success in his projects, he assails the integrity of a member, and gives him a bribe to secure his vote. The fact is proved. Is it not, then, in the power of the House to punish before the act, for which the bribe is given, has been consummated? Should such fact come before the House, he contended that the House would be bound to inflict instant punishment. The charge, which is the basis of the communication to the House, is, that the presiding officer has consented to give his influence to a certain candidate, and, for it, is to receive—what? A place of profit and power. If the charge, upon investigation, should be found true, the delinquent, however elevated in talent and in station, must be expelled; but, if false, the accuser would be obnoxious to the punishment of the House. The case ought to be sent to the committee. That committee will enter into the necessary investigation, and come to the House for the necessary power.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. spoke in favor of the investigation. Mr. Gazlay opposed it, and moved to lay the subject on the table; which motion was negatived.

Mr. McDuffie of S. C. expressed his regret that he should be under the necessity of trespassing on the House on this most unpleasant subject. If we adopt the course which is now suggested, we must inflict on the character of the House a deeper injury than it had yet sustained. Before we adopt this course, it is right that we distinctly ascertain that there is some lawful and constitutional act which we could do, as the result of such measure. This House is not to be viewed as an assemblage of persons, invested with the character of convocators—assembled merely to inquire into the truth or falsehood of allegations. It must be shown that we can do something beyond the mere inquiry. What is it we are to do? If there is any legitimate power, it is to expel the Speaker. Let us meet the question as it must be met. Has the House the power to expel? Notwithstanding the ingenious exposition of the charge by the gentleman from Ohio, this is clear, and every gentleman will come to the same conclusion, that no charge has been made against the Speaker. The writer speaks in general terms of "combination," "unholy coalition," &c. but when you trace the historical charges which give color to these expressions, they amount to nothing beyond a belief. For some time it had not been believed, but it was now believed that such a combination had taken place. But by whose agency has this been brought about? By that of the Speaker? Let any gentleman put his finger on the paper, and say there is such a charge. His friends have done so and so. Where? He has friends out of the House as well as in it. It does not appear that any members of the House are implicated. The charge then is merely a general one. But he had a much stronger objection to the inquiry. He would go on higher ground, and deny that we can prosecute this investigation, with a view to the consummation, without violating the highest privilege of the people.

We have been told of the licentiousness of the press. This is not now a fit subject of inquiry. It was not a new inquiry. There was a time of great public excitement—when the people were all rising up—when the legitimate power of the House, in this respect, underwent a solemn investigation. The question was, whether the House had a right to adopt the common law of England, with some modifications, as to the punishment for libel. He referred to the sedition law. What was the proposition? Was it to pass a law enabling the government to punish by its own act? Was that it? Was it to enable a person to be a judge in his own cause? No. The proposition was—that if Members of Congress, the President, or any public officer, were libelled, they should call on a jury to decide, and if the charges were false, the libeller should be punished. What said the nation? It rose indignant; the law was repealed, and no man rises to do honor to its memory. And, what are we now doing? We are to show our contempt of the people, and to declare the law, and inflict the punishment, by the same act. We are called upon to inflict punishment, not by virtue of a law, but on our own will, and under the influence of an excitement from which none of us can be entirely exempt.

In this country, the law of libel received an important modification. The law which prevailed in the freest country in the world, except our own, was deemed incompatible with our freer institutions. The English law of libel was not our law of libel.

We are told by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Tucker,) that he had a precedent at the last session. That was a proceeding which was not founded on a newspaper paragraph, but on a memorial solemnly before the House, and we were called upon to impeach an officer of the government, if the allegations were proved. But how did we get this information? How came it here? Who bro't it? A paragraph appears in a newspaper. Can we call the writer, and punish him? No: How did it get here? Let us examine. The gentleman to whom allusion had been made in the letter complained of, issues the following Card:

[Here Mr. McDuffie read the Card of Mr. Clay.]

Now, so far as the subject has been before the House, as far as relates to the name of the person who is identified with the charges, it has been extorted by this publication. Were he to inquire into the breach of privilege: here it is. A public challenge to a member of the House. Yet, after this public challenge has been sent, the House is called upon to sit as a tribunal to decide upon the matter. So far as the matter is changed from the original form in which it appeared in the papers, it has no claim on our attention. The name of the member from Pennsylvania has been extorted by this personal challenge, and the proceedings must partake of this personal character, and it is most inexpedient for us to go into the investigation. He put it to the good sense and good feelings of the House, whether, if even an inquiry were desirable, a more unfortunate moment than the present could have been selected for it. Are we to be thrown into confusion, on the eve of the Presidential election, when every individual is under the influence of personal feeling?

The motion of Mr. Forsyth to commit the communication of the Speaker to a committee, was finally adopted—yeas 125, nays 69.

The committee was ordered to consist of seven, and to be appointed by ballot.

On the following day, (Saturday,) after two ballotings, the committee was appointed; which consists of Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLane, Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders and Rankin.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1825.

COTTON.—This article has taken another rise, and was selling in Fayetteville, at our last dates, at 15 and 16½ cents. The last Observer says—"Our market has never been more animated than at the present time. Sales of cotton were made yesterday at 16½ cents;" and the opinion is expressed that the present prices will be maintained throughout the season.

Since writing the above, a slip from our correspondent informs us, that the actual sales of cotton on Friday, the 11th inst. were at 16 7/8 to 17.

The Cheraw Gazette, of the 8th inst. states that cotton had advanced one cent, and was selling at 14½ and 15 cents.

The Charleston Courier, of Feb. 9th, says:—"The news from Liverpool, by the line ship Canada, has had a decided effect on our cotton market—very good cottons, (not strictly prime,) were sold yesterday at 16¾ cents."

The Small-Pox has entirely disappeared from Fayetteville, no new case having occurred for the last twenty-one days.

NEW PAPER.—Proposals, we observe, are issued, for the publication of another paper in Fayetteville, to be entitled "THE FAYETTEVILLE CENTINEL." The experiment has already been made, whether Fayetteville can support two papers, and failed; if tried again, the result will be the same.

No papers from Petersburg, Richmond, or Washington, were received in this place by the last northern mail; but papers from Alexandria, Baltimore, and as far north as Massachusetts, came regularly to hand. How this happened, we know not; but we know the disappointment was a sore one to our politicians. We had scarcely begun to search our scanty supply of papers for intelligence from head-quarters, when one accosts us with—"What news from Washington?—are Mr. Adams' prospects still bright?" Hope so; but can't tell. No letters or papers from Washington to-day. "What will be the effect of the Clay movement?" says another. "Will it defeat the election of the old General?" Don't know—the mail failed. "What! so soon after the Postmaster General's circular?" Yes. The contractor for the mail between Salisbury and Raleigh, doubtless met with obstacles which "human exertions" could *not* overcome. That's a very rough road, you know. "Yes; and a rough stage that runs on it: but the contractor knew the nature of the road, when he received his *quid pro quo*." Quite probable; but contractors are sometimes apt to imagine, that they are employed, not for the public, but for their own private benefit. "Too true." A friend of Mr. Crawford now steps up, with a smiling countenance—"Well, is it true that Jackson has gone over to Crawford, and that we shall beat you, after all?" May be so; but doubt it very much. No late news from Washington this week—not a scratch of a pen from that place. "Ah!—But suppose this union should take place, what would be the consequence?—would it secure Crawford's election?" Can't say; but think not. It would probably cause a tie, and thus bring Mr. Calhoun in thro' the Vice-Presidency. This conclusion did not suit him—and the smile on his countenance vanished. Thus were all eager for news—all hoping—and all disappointed. Should any untoward event prevent the arrival of the mail on Wednesday, it will hardly be safe for a contractor to show his head—the whole race of them would be execrated. But the weather has been so fine for a few days past, that it will be quite within the compass of "human exertions," to get the mail along safely and easily; and Wednesday, probably, will put an end to all doubts, confirm the fears of some, and realize the hopes of others.

Benevolence.—Nine hundred pounds were lately subscribed at Shrewsbury, in England, to build a *kennel* and *stable* for the Shropshire *hounds*—*Sixty-six* pounds were subscribed at the same place, for the *sufferers* in the explosion of the steam engine of the Manchester Manufactory! "Look on this picture, and then on that!"

The Grand Seignor has issued his firman, prohibiting the *Bible* in the Turkish Empire. He no doubt thinks it a dangerous book to be placed in the hands of the people, and that it will have a "per-

nicious tendency." Were it accompanied with the expositions of the Mufti, his majesty's objections would doubtless be removed.

A paragraph has been circulated in the newspapers relative to the manner in which Gen. LAFAYETTE has invested the sum recently voted to him by Congress. We are not sure that it was right to mention this subject at all, but as there is a wide spread and natural anxiety that the gratitude of the nation should be as effectual as possible, we state with pleasure what we understand to be the facts in the case. The beloved guest wished the national gift to be invested in the national funds, so as to connect his fortunes, as they have been heretofore connected, with the whole union, and therefore asked the opiniou of the president of the Bank of the U. States as to the best mode of accomplishing that object. The latter gentleman, aware of the loss which would attend the purchase of stock at its advanced price, consulted the board of directors, who, immediately and unanimously, agreed to offer to the General, *at par*, the amount which he should desire of the recent four and a half per cent. loan, and also, to remit his dividends to France, every quarter, without any charge for agency. The proposal has been accepted by him, and the result is, that he is able to invest his funds on much better terms than he could obtain by any other purchase of national stocks at their present rates. *National Gazette.*

Roads and Turnpikes.—The numerous accidents which occur in almost every journey, such as breaking down of carriages, upsetting, pitching over precipices, rolling down hills, &c. to the jeopardy of life and limb, cannot but awake public attention to improving roads, in a country in which travelling increases daily. Mr. Clay's forcible arguments on the Cumberland Road bill, are calculated to excite an interest on the subject. We are making wonderful efforts in canalling, but doing nothing for turnpikes. Good roads facilitate the intercourse between the states, they are of great importance to the owners of stages, in the saving of carriages, horses and labor. Also to the farmer, the grower of fruit, the breeder of stock and the consumer. They are of no less consequence to land holders, whose property would increase in value if a ready communication could be made to them. Good roads would be of material advantage to the manufacturer—to the builders and speculators in raising villages, to the population and comforts of society generally.

Making roads, however, is a science which few in this country understand. It will not answer to cut down trees, level the road and spread gravel over it. None but good engineers should be permitted to make roads, and when they are made in a proper manner, the tolls on them will pay a good interest for the original cost. At all events, the intercourse between the Atlantic and remote states, demands attention to the subject, and when that intercourse cannot be facilitated by canals, it must be by good turnpike roads. *Nat. Advocate.*

New-York Common Schools.—The following interesting facts respecting the sums expended for the education of childern in this state, are from the fourth annual report of the acting superintendant of common schools laid before the legislature on the 12th ult.

It appears from the returns made to the superintendant, that there are in this state, 7,642 school districts, and of course the same number of common schools; that 25,906 more children have been instructed in the year 1824, in common schools, than in the preceding year—and, that the sum of $182,741 61 cents, has been paid to the teachers of common schools, during the year 1824, out of the monies drawn from the state treasury, from the local school fund, and from the amount raised by tax.

As illustrative also of the progress and present condition of our common schools, it is stated, that during the space of 15 years, to wit: the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, when the legislature allowed $50,000 out of the state treasury, for each year—and from the year 1814, to the present time—the sum of 960,000 dollars has been drawn from the state treasury, and expended for the support of common schools. That during the same period, 1,116,500 dollars has been raised by tax, and from the local school fund, and expended as above—that $9,227,500 at the lowest estimate made from the returns, has been paid by individuals, on their voluntary engagements, for the education of children in common schools—that 1,722,000 has been raised by tax, for perchasing sites for common schools, and for building and repairing school-houses; and that 275 thousand has been raised by voluntary contribution, for the like purpose. Making a grand total of 13,301,000 dollars, expended in 15 years.

The general school fund, consisting of loans due the state, bonds and mortgages, quit-rents, bank stock, lands, &c, amounts to about 1,730,000 dollars; and the local school fund to about 37,500 dollars. The general school fund is productive in part only, the lands remaining principally unsold; 40,000 dollars were added to this fund, by an act passed in November last; and that sum, with the amount remaining in the treasury, of the capital of the school fund, were directed to be vested in canal stock.

When we reflect, (says the report) that in the year 1816, only 140,106 children were instructed in common schools, and that in 1824, the number had increased to 402,940, we cannot be too deeply impressed with the importance of the system, and cannot too much applaud the wisdom and magnanimity of our legislators in cherishing and extending its influence.

Whether or not Mr. ADAMS shall be the President, it is not unimportant that his views on great national topics, should be understood in the Southern States. The interference of Congress in the Missouri question, was by him thought unconstitutional—and the rights of the Southern States in their slave population, he deems sacred. Mr. A. is opposed to a Tariff Law, which shall be imposed for any other object than revenue.

It is supposed by some, that his hostility to Great Britain, would lead him to plunge this country into a war with that power. To do away this impression, we publish an extract of a letter from him, soon after the conclusion of the peace, received by a gentleman of this city:—
Chas. Courier.

"*Ealing, (near London,) 4th October,* 1815.—I accept with pleasure, and return with sincerity, your congratulations upon the restoraton of peace between the United States and Great Britain, and thank you for your obliging notice of the share which it was my fortune to have in the accomplishment of that event. It was my belief, until the war was closed, that it would have been happier for both countries, if it could have been avoided. So far as it respects our country, I am less confident in that opinion now.—The evils of war, are always great: but those resulting from peace too long uninterrupted, are equally pernictous to the characters of nations. The late war has taught us and our enemies many valuable lessons, if they and we have the wisdom to profit by them. It has disclosed both to them and to ourselves, the secrets of our strength and our weakness. It has shewn us the points upon which our institutions require to be fortified, and it is to be hoped it may have convinced them, that our strength is not to be subdued by war. Whatever may have been the policy or the necessity of the late war, on either side, it is unequivocally the interest of both parties, that the peace now restored between them, should be permanent."

Capt. Porter.—To all naval commanders, Admiral Blake, who flourished in the time of the Commonwealth of England, is the great exemplar. He was the bravest of the brave, and a worthy and well principled man. Perhaps the following historical anecdote may have recommended to Capt. Porter his late exploit, which is censurable because unauthorised.
Plymouth Memorial.

"Whilst Blake lay in the road of Malaga, before Cromwell had made war on Spain, some of his seamen going ashore met the host. On their laughing at the Spaniards for the superstitious reverence they paid to it, the multitude, excited by one of their priests, fell on the offenders and beat them severely. On the report of this treatment, Blake sent a trumpet to the viceroy to demand the priest. On the answer of the viceroy, that he had no authority over the priest, Blake replied, he would not inquire who had the power to send the priest to him, but, if he was not sent within three hours, he would burn the town. The viceroy was at length obliged to comply. On the priest's justifying his conduct on the petulant behavior of the seamen, Blake answered, that if he had sent a complaint to him of it, he would have punished the offenders severely; but he would have all the world to know that an Englishman was only to be chastised by an Englishman. When the intelligence of this spirited behaviour was read to Cromwell and his council, that arrogant usurper, taking the whole merit of the conduct on himself, said, he hoped he should make the name of an Englishman as great as ever that of a Roman had been."

BUSTLING IN KENTUCKY.

The following letter and comment are extracted from the Frankfort Argus of the 19th of Jan. We have our doubts, if any such letter was really written to the President—but its summary of the dreadful evils under which Kentucky is groaning, is forcible, and, we presume, faithful. Of all the earth, to what portion has God been more bountiful than to Kentucky? A soil teemingly and profusely fruitful—noble streams flowing round the habitations of the people, to transport its produce over the world—a government and laws of their own choice and creation! The contrast between what Kentucky is and what she ought to have been, is dreadful and melancholy.
Richmond Whig.

"A member of the minority of the Legislature, about the time of the late adjournment of that body, left in a bookseller's shop in this place a number of the reports of the joint committee, raised to inquire into the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, folded up and directed on the back, with a request that an envelope of paper should be put over them with the evident purpose of sending them by mail. By accident it was discovered, that they had writing on the blank leaves at the end of each pamphlet. One of them was directed on the outside to "*James Monroe, President of the United States, Washington,*" and on the blank leaves were written the following words:

Sir:—Our Judges of the Court of Appeals repealed out of office, the constitution of our state trodden under foot; our treasury robbed and empty, capitol burnt down, convicts in the Penitentiary naked and starving, governor's son a murderer and cut-throat, a deficency of $40,000 in our revenue, a denial of justice by our execution laws, a relief Legislature—think ye, *will it not take* FORTY THOUSAND BAYONETS *to right us in politics?* This political paradoxy I send as a strange comminglement of religion, politics, mathematics and dead languages, in themselves unconjunctionable.

"*A Minority Member of the Kentucky Legislature.*"

JONESBOROUGH, (T.) DEC. 3, 1824.

MURDER.—An aggravated case of Murder occurred in this country, on Saturday last, on Indian Creek, about twenty miles south of this place. The name of the man killed was Higgins—that of the murderer, David Greer, who for perhaps the last twenty years had lived secluded from society, near the top of the Bald Mountain, 31 or 32 miles south of this place. Higgins, at the time of the murder, was under arrest attended by Wm. S. Erwin, constable, and a Mr. Cooper, who were conducting him to a justice of the peace for trial. The cause of the quarrel was some trivial matter, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to relate. Greer had shot, from a place of concealment near the road, at Higgins, and missed his aim; after which he got ahead of the party, unperceived, and waited in a waste house on the road, until they came up, when he shot Higgins dead on the spot. The highest credit is due to Mr. Erwin for the intrepidity displayed by him in arresting the murderer.

Upon seeing his prisoner fall, he immediately burst open the door of the house where Greer had concealed himself, and attempted to arrest him. A violent scuffle ensued, the hermit's great strength rendering him a fearful enemy. Besides his rifle, he had armed himself with an axe, and after fighting for some time with the former, which, from the lowness of the joist, could not be used to advantage, he then strove to get hold of his weapon. In this attempt, Erwin, with a small cudgel, twice knocked him to his knees; yet still apprehensive that his purpose might not be effected, he directed Cooper to shoot him. Cooper fired and wounded him in the hand, when he submitted and was secured. Notwithstanding the hurry and confusion of a scene so appalling, Erwin's resolution and self-command appear not to have for a moment forsaken him. On the next day the murderer was safely lodged in the jail at Jonesborough, there to await his trial. It has been thought for many years past that he was the subject of a slight mental derangement.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last, Mr. JOHN ARMISTEAD, a Cadet from West point, and nephew of Col. W. K. Armistead, being in a boat in pursuit of some wild fowls, in the vicinity of Fort Washington, in making use of the but of his gun to break the ice, forced it through to the cock; the ice is supposed to have caught the trigger and discharged the gun, the contents of which entered his throat and came out at the back part of his head. He immediately fell out of the boat into the water, and when the persons from the shore who witnessed the accident reached him, he was a corpse. He is said to have been a youth of great promise.—*Alex. Herald.*

HORSE THIEVES.—During the two past years, the city of Philadelpha has been infested by a gang of horse thieves, who have been successful enough to elude detection, although they have stolen upwards of thirty horses in that period. The method they pursued was to dress the oldest of the fraternity in the habit of a Quaker, and send him into the interior to dispose of the horses at a moderate price. The whole plot has been lately betrayed by a convict in the Penasylvania Penitentiary, who informed the Sheriff that some of the stolen horses would be found at Fishkill, New-York. In consequence of this information, one gentleman has been enabled to recover two of his horses, and had a propect of getting a third. *Raleigh Register.*

THE VERMONTERS.—On Sunday, between 20 and 30 carts, most of them drawn by two yoke of oxen, accompanied by several of the Green mountain boys of Vermont, to which state they belong, passed through Westchester for this city, for the purpose it appears of carting dirt to fill up the meadows near Corlærs Hook. These enterprising mountaineers, who are stated to have travelled 300 miles, and to have been 20 days on their journey, remind us of the annual peregrinations of the Highlanders of Scotland, who regularly descend to the lowlands to reap the grain; then proceed to the Northern countries of England for the same purpose; after which they return to their former habitations to enjoy during the winter, the fruits of their labor.
N. Y. Eve. Post.

AN INQUEST

Was held in this place, on the 8th inst. over the dead body of a new-born white infant child, found within a few steps of the Mocksville road about a mile from town. The verdict of the jury was, "that the child came to its death from the violence received at the hands of its mother, or some other person unknown." The citizens of the town procured the body to be decently interred, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. *West. Carolinian.*

LEXINGTON, (KEN.) JAN. 20.

Powder Mill Explosion.—We are informed that one of the beating houses of Mr. Samuel Trotter's powder making establishment was blown up yesterday morning. There was no person in the building at the time, and the damage sustained is inconsiderable, amounting to a few hundred dollars.

We learn from the best authority, that upwards of *One million eight hundred thousand dollars* were coined during the last year at our mint, principally in silver. New dies are about to be cut with a new figure of Liberty, by means of which the appearance of the coin is expected to be much improved. It is calculated that *two millions* will be coined during the present year. [*Freeman's Journal.*

A New Year's Present.—The wife of Mr. George Johnson, of Black Rock, (New-York,) presented her husband, on New-Year's day, with *three* children at a birth; two boys and a girl. The latter has since died, the two others are in a promising state of health.

On the 27th of December, Mrs. Masterman, wife of Mr. Joseph Masterman, of Berlin, Maine, was confined with three fair and healthy children, two girls and a boy; their weight as follows: Girls, 7¾ and 6½ lbs; Boy 7½ do; Total, 21¾.
Oxford Observer.

A New Thing.—A writer in the Kentucky Argus, recommends that, instead of turnpiking, our publick roads *be covered with a roof* from town to town, similar to the roof of a ropewalk, which he thinks could be done cheaper than turnpiking, and be kept in repair at a very moderate expense.

Presidential Election.—We have but little to add to the letter from our correspondent from Washington, published last evening. The election of Mr Adams is now considered as certain, and rumor whispers that Mr. Webster will go into the war department.
N. Y. Com. Adv. Feb. 1.

The public will be gratified to learn, that a machine for drilling rocks, has been invented by Cyrus Alden, esq. of Roxbury, by which a boy may drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machinery is exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner. [*Bos. (Mass.) Cen.*

The proper authorities of Philadelphia have determined to levy upon the property in that city, the sum $120,000 as a poor tax for the present year.—Last year the sum levied was $113,000.

A curious fact is mentioned by a correspondent of Mr. Skinner, editor of the *American Farmer*, in relation to taxing dogs, and protecting sheep in that state. A Mr. Cockrill, near Nashville, tells him that ten or twelve of his neighbors, residing not more than two and a half miles from him, had lost within two or three years past, BY DOGS, *about six hundred sheep!*

VALUABLE EXPERIMENT,

To show the difference between raw corn, and corn meal cooked, as feed for hogs, given in an extract of a letter to the editor of the American Farmer.

"Some years ago, while I was confined to the fire side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog feed I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice—I have had since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 26 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress.—The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen day; the two eating 7 pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased 24 pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

A learned ministry.—A late Report of the Baptist Education Society in Bristol, (Eng.) concludes with the following remarks on the value of a learned ministry.

"Should there be any persons in our connexion, who are not yet fully sensible of the importance of rendering the education of our ministers proportionate to the general standard of information, or who may be apprehensive that studious habits are incompatible with Christain zeal, they may be reminded of one obvious fact in ecclesias i al history, that the men most distinguished for zeal in the cause of true religion, that the greatest reformers, the most intrepid martyrs, the most zealous missionaries, have been men of extensive knowledge and eruditon. Such were Luther, Calvin, and Melanchton; such, in our own Island, were Wickliff, Knox, and Melville; such were those worthies, the New-England settlers, one of whose first measures after they had obtained a refuge from persecution, was to found a college for their ministerial candidates; such were Elliott, Schwartz, and Martyn."

La Fayette

ARTILLERY.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed with swords, for the purpose of drill. A general attendance of the members is requested, as a model of the *Uniform and Equipments* will at that time be laid before the Company.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, *Ord'ly Serg't.*
19th Feb. 1825.—1w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, a new supply of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, &c.

which will be sold on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, Feb. 19, 1825.—1w

The following Articles

May be had at *Norment's Grocery Store*, some of which have been lately received:

Albany double Ale,
Northern Cheese,
Codfish and Smoked Herring,
FFF Rifle Powder,
Patent Shot, assorted,
Real Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Spanish Brandy,
L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
Port ditto, in bottles,
N. E. Rum,
Spanish Segars,
Candles and Bar Soap,
No. 1 Chocolate,
Shell Almonds,
Prunes and Figs,
Brown Sugar, first quality,
Jamaica Coffee,
Half Pint Tumblers, and
A fresh supply of Confectionaries.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to mention, that he *does not retail wines and spiritous liquors* in any less quantity than *a quart*, as has been erroneously supposed; and that the above mentioned assortment will be constantly kept on hand, for the purpose of supplying families and others, who do not drink in the store.
JOHN H. NORMENT.
Feb. 19, 1825.—21

To Rent.

FOR the ensuing year, about forty acres of land, belonging to James Cowan, under a pretty good fence. The land of excellent quality. For terms, apply to
JNO. J. ERWIN.
Charlotte, 14th Feb. 1825.—21

To the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Mecklenburg.

GENTLEMEN:

I take the liberty to announce to you, through the *Catawba Journal*, that on Tuesday of our next county court, I shall tender to you my resignation as Sheriff of your county, trusting that it will be accepted. I take this method of giving you notice, so that you can have time to select some suitable person to fill the office in these difficult and embarrassing times. You will please to accept my sincere thanks for your support in placing me in the high and honorable office of Sheriff, hoping that it has not been tarnished by oppression or the want of feeling.
SAMUEL McCOMB,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.
Feb. 10, 1825.—2t21

Take Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I forewarn any person that may have a chance of trading for a note, which Mr. Wilson, store-keeper, above Hopewell, has on me, to the amount of thirty dollars, due the 1st of November, 1824; because I have paid the note in full, principal and interest, for which payment I have a receipt to show. The said Mr. Wilson lives about 3 or 4 miles above Hopewell meeting-house.
JESSE BENTON.
February 9, 1825.—3t22

Notice.

ALL work left with the subscriber to be repaired, and which remains on hand one year after it is finished, will be sold at Public Auction, to defray the cost of repairs.
JONAS COHEN.
Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825.—3t22

POETRY.

LIFE'S LITTLE LINES.

Noting ere they pass away,
The little lines of yesterday."

Life's "little lines," how short, how faint,
How fast they fade away:
Its highest hopes, its brightest joys,
Are compassed in a day.

Youth's bright and mild, and morning light,
Its sunshine and its showers,
Its hopes and fears, its loves and tears,
Its heedless, happy hours;
And manhood's high and brighten'd noon,
Its honors, dangers, cares,
The parent's pains, the parent's joys,
The parent's anxious prayers,
Fade in old age's evening gray,
The twilight of the mind;
Then sink in death's long, dreamless night,
And leave no trace behind.

Yet, though so changing and so brief,
Our life's eventful page,
It has its charms for every grief,
Its joy for every age.

In youth's, in manhood's golden hours
Loves, friendships strew the way
With April's earliest, sweetest flowers,
And all the bloom of May:
And when old age, with wintry hand,
Has frosted o'er the head,
Virtue's fair fruits survive the blast,
When all besides are fled;
And faith, with pure unwavering eye,
Can pierce the gathering gloom,
And smile upon the spoiler's rage,
And live beyond the tomb.

Be ours, then, virtue's deathless charm,
And faith's untiring flight;
Then shall we rise from death's dark sleep
To worlds of cloudless light.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

[The following is copied from the "New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette," published in New-York, by George P. Morris. It is the *prize Essay*, entitling its author to the reward of 20 dollars, offered sometime since by Mr. M., as a premium, to the writer of the best essay for his valuable and interesting Miscellany. Eight essays were accepted by the committee appointed to judge of their merits and award the premium.]

THE DREAM OF LOVE.

BY CHARLES LUDLOW, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

I have seen a bubble blown into its circular and indescribable beauty; on its brilliant surface were painted the most inimitable pictures of light and life; graceful clouds floated in the bosom of the mimic sky; a tiny sun irradiated the little world, and cast all the magic of light and shade over a landscape of most bewitching splendor. A creation, bright as a poet could imagine, glowed before me; but a wave of the air broke the spell of its transitory, but beautiful existence, and it was gone. It was like a dream of love. If there is one happy being in creation, it is the lover in the luxury of his visionary aspirations—if there is a single blissful moment, like a star sparkling in the shadowy firmament of life, it is that which discovers a long nourished affection to be mutual.

The moon, as she rides on through her infinity of space, has not a greater effect upon the ocean-tide, than has the passion of love upon the tide of human thought—now permitting it to settle down into a state of temporary tranquility—again bidding it heave and swell, by the magic of its viewless power. Without it, what would be the world? As a creation without light; yet, possessing it, as we do, how does it discompose the sober plans of reason! How do the loftiest bulwarks of stern philosophy bow down and disappear before the fragrance of its breath? It is the poetry of thought, when reason slumbers on her stately throne, or wanders away in happy dreams. It is scarcely to be defined, for it seems in a perpetual halo of soft light, which it dazzles while it fascinates the mind's eye. It is to the spirit what sunshine is to the flower—luring the fragrance from its bosom, and bringing out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the slumbering lute passing over the silent chords, till "it doth discourse most eloquent music."

I had a young friend, just rising into manhood—fiery and unsettled as a warrior steed in battle, his career was unguided by prudence or thought. A never failing flow of spirits made him always agreeable—he was full of sense and frolic. He could bring a tear into your eye, before the smile had left your lip—he was all hope and happiness.

Suddenly he stood before me an altered being—his eye had grown melancholy and full of meditation. Its moisture was often succeeded by a flash; and its fire again extinguished in the trembling tear. He shunned the rude clamor of the bustling world, and would steal away into some solitary recess, and in the still shade of the forest ponder on the sweetness of his own sorrow. His mind became almost a world of itself, and thousands of visions rose obedient, at the call of creative thought—his soul, lifted high on fancy's wing, would explore, in its wild and beautiful career, the fathomless regions of imagination, through all the variety of its magnificent domain. He loved—deeply, devotedly. It was more than love; it was adoration. The object of his passion was all that woman could be. There is no object, in all creation, half so splendid as such a being—the charms that are diffused through the whole universe seemed gathered together in her.

When the sun is going down in the west, he leaves behind him a track of bright light, but it is insipid compared to the light of her eye. The fragrance of the rose was not so delicious as the warmth of her breath——music could wake no melody like the thrilling tones of her voice. Her motion was more graceful than the heave of the sea, or the change of the cloud, and the magic of mind, gleaming through all her words, and looks, and actions, shed around her a charm more graceful than Arabian incense.

No wonder my hero bowed down before her; no wonder that the sound of her voice was always in his ear, that her image was before him in his daily occupations, and bore a part in the mysterious changes of his dream. There was no affectation in her nature, and she confessed she loved him—they seemed created for each other—and who would have believed that fate—but I am digressing.

There is something very melancholy in the reflection that any woman can die; but to *him* that *she* should perish, was the very agony of despair. He had left her for a few days, intending when he returned to have asked her hand. On the morning of his return, he sprang into the stage-coach, in a most delicious reverie. He held no discourse with his fellow passengers, but wrapped himself up in a rich dream of anticipation. His heart was full of happiness. He thought himself, as he entered his house, *too* happy for a mortal man. He was preparing to pay her the first visit, and dwelling in his mind on her pleasing welcome, when her brother came to see him—he did not observe any thing peculiar about him at first, and not till the warm, affectionate shake of the hand was over, did he notice that his eyes were filled with tears, and a dismal, gloomy, black crape hung from his hat. He started, and in a hollow voice, that had a desolate dreariness in every tone, he said,

"Elizabeth is dead!"

At first he was not comprehended. A vacant, horrid laugh, that echoed strangely through the still room, was his only answer—then he repeated the words, and the features of my friend became pale and motionless as marble—then he sat down in a chair and covered his face with his hands, but not a word——a breath broke the silence. There was something alarming in his calmness; it seemed like the silence of the heavy, black cloud just before it launches its destructive lightning from its bosom. He beckoned, and wished to be alone. He *was* left in solitude. I would not profane the subject by any attempt at describing his feelings. There was a dark, horrible confusion in his mind, like some accursed dream glaring around him, and the night rolled away its long hours of sleepless agony.

The next day was the funeral; and when the sun rose in his same glory, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of day began to beam upon the face of nature, and the merry voice of men sometimes came upon the breeze, and the carts rattled rudely along, and all around was business, and adventure, unaffected by the great event that had come like an ocean of scorching fire upon the paradise of his heart—he recollected, and he said, "to-day is her funeral—*her* funeral!" His benumbed mind dwelt upon the words, but there was something undefined, and almost incomprehensible in them. She was to be buried at five in the afternoon. The clock struck *four*—he put on his hat, and went steadily to her house. He thought twenty times he heard her sweetly-toned, laughing voice, as he passed along. He turned his head over once or twice to see if she was not at his shoulder, but there was nothing, and he walked on. He saw the house, and his eye sought every window—but Elizabeth was not there. He rang the bell—the servant came, weeping—he looked at him and walked on—he passed into the parlour—the chair which she had occupied, when he was there before, was standing in the very same place, and there was her piano—he almost thought he heard music—he listened; a sob from the next room came like ice upon his heart, and he sat down. Her mother came into the room—her face was serene in grief, but the first burst was over, and she was comparatively calm. She asked him if he would look at the corpse. He *knew* she was dead, but the blunt question shook every nerve in his frame, and seemed to breathe death upon his soul. He arose and followed the bereaved mother. There was an air of death in the apartment; and a varnished coffin was on the table, a white cloth flung carefully at the head; a few friends sat and wept in silence, musing on the beauties and virtues of the being they were about to consign to the cold earth. He walked up to the table, and stood as still, and pale, and motionless, as the form that lay stretched before him. He would have torn away the veil that covered that face, but he could not—he felt that he might as well have attempted to heave a mountain from its rocky base. The mother saw—she felt—a mother *can* feel—and she silently uncovered that beautiful countenance. It broke upon him in all its loveliness. There was the same white forehead—the sleeping eye—the cheek that he had kissed so fondly—the lips that had spoken such sweet sounds—he gazed at her corse with intensity of thought. Her living image was before him—he saw her smiling—he beheld her in the graceful motion—now her figure passed before him, beautiful in the mazy dance—and now he gazed in her full black eyes, and read unutterable things. He had a ring on his finger, a present from her—he tried to speak—he looked at the ring, then at her—agony swelled his heart—he gave one long gaze and looked no more. * * * *

He knew not how, but he stood by her grave; and they were bearing the coffin towards the dark narrow pit—a heap of fresh earth was piled at its side. Some one said, "Where are the cords?" He heard the answer, "here they are;" and then the coffin was gradually let down into the bottom of the grave—it sat firmly on the ground, and he heard a voice say, "there, that is right—draw up the rope." Then there was the sound, as if the orders were obeyed—in the act of doing it, a few grains of sand and pebble dropped upon the coffin—then all was still—then a handful of soft, damp, heavy clay, was shovelled down. Oh, that sound! that solemn, dreary sound of utter desolation! It broke the horrid spell that kept his voice silent and his eye dry—his lip began to quiver—a sob heaved his aching breast—large tears gushed from his eyes—he stretched out his hands in an agony of weeping——and grasped an old quaker gentleman's nose, in the stage-coach, where he was sleeping, and gave occasion for Obadiah to observe,

"Verily, friend, when thou hast sufficiently amused thyself with my nose, perhaps thou wilt return it to its rightful owner."

The whole horrible creation of fancy passed away like a mist; his heart bounded within him, and he soon took sweet revenge upon those wicked lips that had been so cold and still, yet so beautiful, in the darkness of his dream.

DISSECTION OF A BROKEN HEART.

A short time since a young lady, who was possessed of every virtue that confers dignity and lustre on the female character, died. She had long pined under the tortures inflicted by that faithful servant of death, the consumption; and, mental dejection seeming to have produced her bodily malady, it was concluded to dissect her heart, in order to discover whether it could afford any clue to the mystery which was connected with her illness. Accordingly, a "skilful professor of Anatomy" was engaged to perform the operation, and it was soon discovered that she died of that incurable disease—*a broken heart.* The heart was very acrid; its juices were dried up by long grief. Although they thus perceived what had been her disease, they feared that the cause of it must ever remain a secret to them. However, they concluded to inspect the core of the heart, and on narrowly investigating it, they saw the likeness of a young man, who seemed formed for the purpose of fascinating the tender sex, but in his eye could be discerned a certain expression which told of perfidy and dark deceit. With the aid of a mieroscope, the following lines were found punctured on the heart; over them was inscribed Shakspear's beautiful sentiment.

"Love is no love which altereth,
When it alteration finds."
I am a poor broken heart!
I rested all my hopes on one,
Who in me planted sorrow's dart,
And smil'd with joy at what he'd done.
I gave him all that heart should give,
Deep in my folds his form I wore,
For him alone I wished to live;
His image fill'd my inmost core!
More constant heart where could he find?
Could he on earth a truer meet?
Oh! no—and yet with soul unkind,
For all my love he gave deceit!
Oh! when he gained this heart a vow
Of Love was given—'twas softly spoken;
It then was gay—what is it now?
A heart which blighted love has broken!
Yet, oh! my Henry, though thy breast
Hath wandered from the love it vowed,
Though cold in earth I soon shall rest,
Wrapped in the chill sepulchral shroud,
May heav'n on thee its blessings pour;
May all life's joys await thee here;
May bliss be thine when life is o'er;
Of thee I ask but one—ONE tear!

From this it was too plainly seen what had caused her death, and the bystanders were more than ever convinced, that though a few, faithless, women, possessing coquettes' hearts, may exist, woman is, in general, a kind and affectionate being, loves with truth and fidelity even when the object of her love is unworthy of it; and the physician remarked that he had in the course of his practice, found many cases of broken hearted females from "blighted love," but he never knew an instance of it in his own sex. *Even. Post.*

INDUSTRY.

"The *Jews* are said, during some period, at least, of their existence as a people, to have educated their children, universally, in active business; and to have adopted, proverbially, this aphorism, that *he, who does not bring up his child to useful industry, brings him up to be a beggar, and a nuisance.* It is to be fervently wished, that all Christian Parents would adopt the same maxim, and thus prepare their childen to become blessings both to themselves and mankind. It has been repeatedly observed in these discourses, that Industry and Economy are not natural to man, and can only be established by habituation. These habits must both be begun in the morning of life; or there is danger, that they will never be begun successfully. As no man, consistently with his plain duty, can be excused from being industrious and economical, himself; so no man can be justified for a moment, who does not effectually communicate both Industry and Economy to his children. He, who, at the first, made labour the employment of mankind; and who afterwards commanded to gather up the fragments, that nothing might be lost; will admit no excuse for the neglect of these duties, whether they respect ourselves, or our offspring. In this subject, parents and children of both sexes are equally concerned. Both parents are bound to teach their children; and their children, of both sexes, are bound to learn, to be industrious, and to be economical; to fill up their time with useful employments; to methodize it, that it may be thus filled up; and to feel, that the loss of time, the neglect of talents, and the waste of property, are all serious violations of their duty to God. The parents are bound to inspire, and the children to imbibe, a contempt, an abhorrence, for that silly, worthless frivolity, to which so many children, of fashionable parents especially, are trained; that sinful waste of the golden hours of life; that sickly devotion to amusement; that shameful, pitiable dependence on trifling, to help them along, even tolerably, through their present, tedious, dragging existence. Few persons are more to be pitied, as certainly few are more to be blamed, than those, who find their enjoyment only in diversions; and cling to a ride, a dance, a visit, a play, or a novel, to keep them from sinking into gloom and despondence. Industrious persons, who spend their time in useful pursuits, are the only persons, whose minds are serene, contented, and cheerful. If we wish happiness for our children, then; we shall carefully educate them to an industrious life.

Dwight's Sermons.

MORAL.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

The children of the present age are the hope of the age to come. We who are now acting our several parts in the busy scenes of life, are hastening off the stage apace: months and days are sweeping us away from the business and the surface of this earth, and continually laying some of us to sleep under ground. The circle of thirty years will plant another generation in our room; another set of mortals will be the chief actors in all the greater and lesser affairs of this life, and will fill the world with blessings, or with mischiefs, when our heads lie low in the dust.

Shall we not then consider with ourselves, what can we do now to prevent these mischiefs, and to entail blessings on our successors? What shall we do, to secure wisdom, goodness, and religion, among the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God, in the rising age? any solicitude for the propagation of virtue and happiness to those who shall stand up in our stead? let us then hearken to the voice of God and Solomon, and we shall learn how this may be done; the all-wise God, and the wisest of men, join to give us this advice: "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The sense of it may be expressed more at large in this proposition, viz: let children have a good education given them in the younger parts of life, and this is the most likely way to establish them in virtue and piety in their elder years. *Watts.*

We, our concerns and names, will soon be shrouded in forgetfulness, and those who succeed us, gifted hopefully with better dispositions, regard our collisions with melancholy pity. Let us remember that we must stand at the *same* tribunal, where our opinions and actions will be weighed in the balances of unwavering justice. Let the consideration of that hour absorb all small thoughts. While individually so deserving the rebukes of Heaven, let us not be prone to condemn others, recollecting that he who lacks benevolence, must expect judgment without mercy. While opportunity is given, let us retrieve our own characters, raise the reputation of our common christianity, and leave the legacy of the Christian, a peaceful temper to our children.

As a large and familiar intercourse with men of different habits and dispositions never fails, in characters of any force or generosity, to dispel the prejudices with which we at first regard them, and to lower our estimate of our own superior happiness and wisdom; so a very ample and extensive course of reading in any department of letters, tends naturally to enlarge our narrow principles of judgment, and not only to cast down the idols before which we had formerly abased ourselves, but to disclose to us the might and the majesty of much that we had mistaken and contemned.

HUMILITY.

Humility stands at the head of the beatitudes, and is incorporated with them all. And the gracious injunction, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart," is a plain intimation, that our Redeemer particularly intended that portion of his own divine character for the most immediate object, not of our admiration only, but of our imitation. It is the temper which of all others he most frequently commends, most uniformly enjoins, and which his own pure and holy life most invariably exhibits. If we look into the Old Testament, we see that God, after having described himself as "as the high and holy One which inhabiteth eternity," by a transition the most unexpected, and a condescension the most inconceivable, immediately subjoins, that "He dwelleth with the contrite and the humble;" and this from a motive inexpressibly gracious, "to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite."

Jesting upon serious subjects is always the mark of a shallow and superficial mind, poor in its ideas, and still poorer in its judgment.

There are three sights most detestable: a proud priest giving his blessing—a knavish hypocrite saying his prayers—and a false patriot making a harangue.